

4 o'clock p.m.
City Edition

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.
OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1913.

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair
tonight and
Wednesday not
much change in
temperature.



UNITED STATES TO AWAIT FINAL WORD

President Wilson Will Not Take Any Further Steps Until His Personal Representative, John Lind, Reports the Outcome of the Negotiations Now Pending With the Provisional Executive

HUERTA DENIES ALLEGED STATEMENT

Mexican Government Disclaims Report That Passports Would Be Given to 'Charge O'Shaughnessy If Recognition Was Not Forthcoming'—Foreign Relations Committee Holds Conference With Wilson and Bryan to Consider Situation—Senators Prevent Further War Talk in Senate

Washington, Aug. 19.—The United States will await the final outcome of negotiations between John Lind and Provisional President Huerta before taking further steps in its policy toward Mexico. Last night's reports of an ultimatum by Huerta demanding recognition and intimations that he might hand Charge O'Shaughnessy and William Bayard Hale their passports were denied in official dispatches from the American embassy today, while their authenticity was disclaimed in Mexico City.

President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and administration officials generally, however, maintained a waiting mood and counseled a like course with Senators of the foreign relations committee who agreed with them and quieted threatened outbreaks on senate floor.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Charge O'Shaughnessy cabled Secretary Bryan from Mexico City early today that President Huerta, through foreign Minister Gamboa, emphatically denied there was "any foundation whatever for the statement that Huerta had issued an ultimatum to the United States demanding recognition with the alternative of handing Mr. O'Shaughnessy his passports."

A dispatch from John Lind informed President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that he had been in conference with Provisional President Huerta at an early hour today. He characterized his reception and conference with Huerta as "cordial."

Last night's dispatches attributing the announcement by Minister Urrutia, of an ultimatum by Huerta, stirred official circles here deeply. Secretary Bryan, an early riser, read the morning newspapers and hurried down to his office, where he found the reassuring cable from Charge O'Shaughnessy and then went to the White House to confer with President Wilson. While there the message came from Mr. Lind, telling of the conference with Huerta.

Members of the senate foreign relations committee, alarmed by the apparent gravity of the situation, hurried down to the White House to ask for a conference with President Wilson. There seemed to be a division of opinion among them as to whether Minister Urrutia's announcement was unauthorized. Some were strongly inclined to accept that explanation as given by Foreign Minister Gamboa.

Charge O'Shaughnessy's dispatch, backed up by Mr. Lind's, served to dispel the impression the newspaper dispatches had created, and the official sides around to a general belief that while the situation was a delicate one, there was a chance of settlement so long as conferences were continuing between Huerta and Lind.

It was generally understood that, while the negotiations were still in progress on the Mexican government's request, the publication of President Wilson's views as given out by Mr. Lind would be withheld and not be given out today.

Senators Lodge and Bacon were shown the following cablegram to Secretary Bryan from Charge O'Shaughnessy, dated last night, and received at 4 a. m. today:

"The correspondents have cabled that the Mexican government has stated that its note to Lind demands that the United States recognize the Huerta government before 12 o'clock midnight today, or a statement to that effect."

"I brought the matter to the urgent attention of the minister of foreign affairs at 10 p. m. He immediately saw the president and the minister of government. He gave out the statement and he authorized me to deny this statement to my government as having no foundation in fact."

The senators were also shown a dispatch from John Lind, in which he said, "Spent two hours with Huerta at his suggestion. Very cordial."

The message was received at 2:10 a. m. today. The senators conferred briefly with President Wilson and as they left the White House said they were satisfied that warning reports were not justified. They still were hopeful that Mr. Lind's efforts to bring about an amicable settlement would be successful.

Both senators were acquainted with the contents of Huerta's note to the American government cabled by Charge O'Shaughnessy to the state department. Although the tone of the note is scornful in its rejection of the American suggestions, nothing in it related to an ultimatum or a demand for recognition.

A general disposition in the senate to demand some definite statement from the administration was headed off by Senators Lodge, Bacon and Stone who had direct information from the White House. Senator Penrose had prepared to

SULZER IMPEACHMENT SHOWS POWER OF TAMMANY; BATTLE WITH MACHINE BEGAN WITH DIRECT PRIMARIES



Top: Martin H. Glynn and Mrs. Sulzer; bottom, left to right: William Sulzer, Charles Murphy and James J. Frawley.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 19.—(Special)—The story of the political downfall of Governor Sulzer is the story of the titanic struggle of corrupt Tammany Hall to continue in control of the state of New York. Had William Sulzer bowed to the will of Tammany Hall he would today be the honored governor of this state. It is because he bucked Tammany that he is now down and out.

Sulzer was an organization man in New York city until after he was elected governor last November. He never thought of bucking Tammany. But when he took the oath of office the first of January he announced that the people had elected him governor and that he was going to be governor. That was the beginning of the trouble; and when he began carrying out his announced declaration by supporting a direct primaries bill contrary to the wishes of Tammany, the battle began in earnest. It has never let up since then.

In addition to supporting a real direct primaries bill the governor soon began to refuse appointments to Boss Murphy. He said he wanted to appoint the best men whether they belonged to the organization or not.

Life in Danger. From that time down to the present everything within the power of Tammany has been done to ruin Sulzer. No doubt Sulzer told the truth when he said his life was in danger; that it had been necessary for him to employ guards to protect himself against possible assassination. Attack after attack was made on his character. He was accused of perjury, the alleged offense having been committed according to the accuser, in 1890. That accusation failing to have the desired effect, a young woman in Philadelphia by the name of Mignon (Folly)

Hopkins charged Sulzer with breach of promise. This action, Sulzer charged also, was a move on the part of his political enemies. He admitted he had known Miss Hopkins some years ago but denied that he had ever proposed marriage to her.

Since last fall the New York legislature has been in control of Tammany Hall. Public sentiment throughout the state seems to be strong for direct primaries. Tammany leaders introduced and passed through both branches of the legislature a direct primaries bill which Sulzer characterized as "a fraud upon the people." The governor vetoed the bill and then called upon the legislature to pass his bill. Both houses killed it. But not until the governor had put up a tremendous fight and aroused the deepest bitterness of the Tammany chiefs.

Hits Tammany Hard. Sulzer then refused to appoint Tammany men to office. He appointed George W. Blake a special investigator to unearth incompetency in the state prison. He named John A. Hennessy to conduct probes into various state departments. Verging on panic, Tammany determined to conduct even a deeper probe into the private life of the governor. It found that he had used campaign funds for his private uses in the last campaign and that he had failed to include in his sworn statement, as the law required, a complete list of the funds which had been contributed to his campaign last year.

A committee, composed of Tammany men and led by Senator James A. Frawley, a Tammany chieftain, was named by the Tammany legislature to probe Sulzer's campaign fund. It sat at Albany and in New York.

Two checks were introduced into the evidence. One was for \$25,000 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bankers, and endorsed "Mr. Schiff's contribution to the Sulzer campaign." The other check was for \$500 and was signed by Abram I. Elkus, a prominent New York city lawyer. It was alleged by the Frawley committee that neither of these checks appeared in Sulzer's campaign list.

Steady Loser on Market. At a later session of the committee held in New York it developed that Sulzer had owed the brokerage firm of Harris & Fuller \$48,539.38 on January 1, 1912, while he was still in congress. The evidence showed that the governor had been a steady loser on the stock market. The brokers to whom he owed money dunned him for payment, according to the testimony, and Sulzer was finally rescued by his business partner, ex-Governor A. E. Spriggs of Montana, who paid \$5,000, and Louis M. Josephthal of New York, who on July last paid \$28,749.21.

The efforts of Mrs. Sulzer, the governor's wife, to assume all the blame for her husband's Wall street speculation have met with poor success. For two reasons:

1. Mrs. Sulzer has been married to Governor Sulzer only five years, whereas the governor's stock speculations have continued over a period of twenty years.

2. Mrs. Sulzer contends that the governor never speculated, and was unaware that she was playing the market. Three letters were written to Governor Sulzer by the brokerage firm of Harris & Fuller demanding more margins. To one of these letters a reply was received purporting to be signed by one of Governor Sulzer's secretaries.

NO CHANCE TO ESCAPE

Alaskan Steamer Goes Down so Quickly That Many Passengers Were Caught in Their Berths—Number of Dead Unknown

Seattle, Aug. 19.—Thirty-two surviving passengers of the steamship State of California, are on the way to Seattle on the steamship North-western and eleven are in a hospital in Juneau, with only one of them in danger. There are ten bodies of passengers on the Northwestern.

One of the four hitherto unidentified women whose bodies are rescued, was Miss Blanche Fridt, a teacher in the state normal school at Monmouth, Oregon. Her family live in Valley City, North Dakota.

Captain Cann will return to the scene of the wreck tomorrow. The Pacific coast steamship company checked up its passenger lists again today, and still places the number of dead at thirty-two. The company will send three divers north by the steamship city of Seattle, sailing tonight, to make a thorough search of the hulk and bring out all the bodies. (Continued on Page Four.)

DIGGS TELLS HIS STORY

Accused White Slaver Blames the Girls—Says He Tried to Go Away Until Everything "Blew Over"—Talks of "Reno Escape"

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Maury I. Diggs, former state architect of California, took the witness stand in his own defense today, and told his story of the motives impelling what he called the "Reno escape."

This was the midnight flight across the Nevada state line, from Sacramento to Reno, with Marsha Warring, Lola Norris and F. Drew Caminetti, which resulted in the present trial under the Mann white slave traffic act.

"What did you call it?" asked Judge Van Fleet, interrupting the testimony.

"An escape," repeated Diggs, looking the judge squarely in the eye, and speaking in a clear, confident voice.

"Proceed," directed the court, without comment. (Continued on Page Four.)

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY

Carload of Dynamite Blows Up in Thickly Settled Suburb of Mexico City—More Than Hundred Among Victims

Mexico City, Aug. 19.—An explosion on a car loaded with dynamite on the tracks of a street car company in a thickly settled portion of Tacubaya, a suburb of the capital, killed or injured more than 100 persons, chiefly women and children, early today. Thirty bodies already have been taken from the ruins of the houses. Scores of wounded are lying in the streets.

The disaster is said to have been caused by a car loaded with iron pipe crushing into the dynamite car. For a radius of 500 feet from the scene of the explosion not a house was left intact and not a vestige of many of the buildings remained. Most of the dwellings were of adobe construction and those were converted into heaps of clay and dust, under which it is estimated scores of victims will be found.

The persons killed belonged to the most part to the laboring class.

CANADIAN POLICE ARREST H. K. THAW

New Hampshire Sheriff Follows Fugitive Over the Border and Requests Provincial Constable to Hold Him in Custody, Together With His Two Companions Until United States May Act

HARRY K. THAW WILL FIGHT EXTRADITION

Slayer of Stanford White First Denies His Identity But Later He Admits to the American Officer That He Had Escaped From Matteawan—Prisoner Will Be Deported Under the Law That He Is an Undesirable, Says the Ottawa Government

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 19.—The Canadian immigration authorities declared this afternoon that Harry K. Thaw would be deported from Canada under the immigration regulations. The rule under which this action will be taken provides that any person, who, within a few years of his incarceration in a penitentiary or insane asylum, enters Canada, may be sent back as an undesirable.

Coaticook, Que., Aug. 19.—Thaw was arraigned before justice of the Peace Dupey this afternoon and was remanded to Sherbrooke jail. He will appear before Judge Mulvena, extradition commissioner, probably tomorrow.

Coaticook, Quebec, Aug. 19.—Harry K. Thaw is under arrest here. He will be arraigned at Sherbrooke as a fugitive from justice in the United States.

The final disposition of the prisoner, however, rests with the Dominion government.

Thaw was arrested this morning at Hermenegilde-Garford, a village near here. An hour before he had driven across the line from New Hampshire. He admitted his identity and complacently declared that he could not be extradited as he had committed no crime.

Two men, who are supposed to have accompanied Thaw in his spectacular flight from the insane hospital at Matteawan, N. Y., last Sunday morning, were in his company and were also detained.

They were charged with "being under suspicion of having committed an offense in another and friendly nation." The two men, one of large build and the other a smaller man, at once retained counsel and refused to disclose their identity.

The \$500 reward for Thaw's arrest belongs to Sheriff B. H. Kelsey of Coaticook, N. H., who recognized Thaw on a Maine Central railroad train last night. After the fugitive had left the train at Herford, Kelsey pursued him to Hermenegilde-Garford, where, at the request of the sheriff, a Canadian constable placed the fugitive under arrest.

Hermenegilde-Garford is a small village two miles south of this place and Thaw was brought here. Though he had already admitted his identity to Sheriff Kelsey he at first denied that he was the man who escaped from Matteawan. Later he freely admitted the facts of which the police were already convinced. He said, however, that he would fight any effort to extradite him and retained Attorney J. Shirliff of this place to look after his interests. Shirliff had a long conference with his client before he was arraigned at Sherbrooke this afternoon. Thaw will probably be taken from Sherbrooke to Montreal.

Hector Verret, king's counsel of Coaticook, is acting for Sheriff Kelsey, who is the actual complainant in the case. Kelsey charged that Thaw is a fugitive from justice and demanded that he be held for the United States authorities. The police immediately after Thaw's arrival here, about 6 o'clock this morning, sent a message to Superintendent Kiehl of the prison. The superintendent replied asking that the man be held. Thaw's companions were not put in jail, but appeared to be under surveillance, presumably in custody of their counsel.

The prisoner has dark brown hair and dark, staring eyes. His figure is erect. These are marked characteristics of Harry Thaw.

New York, Aug. 19.—Search for Harry K. Thaw, the escaped slayer of Stanford White, has failed utterly but the arrest of some of the five men who whisked him away from the hospital for the insane at Matteawan in a high-powered automobile on Sunday morning, was believed today to be near at hand.

Sheriff Hornbeck of Dutchess county, who left Matteawan at midnight on a secret mission with three deputies and two detectives, was supposed to be in New York today working quietly on the trail of at least one of the quintet of alleged conspirators.

Under a blanket warrant, the authorities were searching for Richard J. Butler, Michael O'Keefe, Eugene Duffy, Roger Thompson and Thomas Flood, who registered at the Holland House at Beacon, near the insane hospital, just before the Thaw escape, appearing there in cars like those in which Thaw was whisked away.

The description of Butler so closely tallied with that of Richard J. Butler, former state assemblyman from New York, that the authorities were particularly anxious to locate him today. The other men named

are said to be known among chauffeurs here, and it is believed Flood was the owner of one of the two cars used by the fugitive party.

As to Thaw's whereabouts there was even more doubt today than yesterday. The theory then entertained that he had escaped back to New York, had been practically expelled and it was thought today to be more likely that he is still hiding at some place in New England. No definite trace of him has been found, however, since he and his friends sped through Stormville, thirteen miles east of Matteawan a few minutes after the escape on Sunday morning.

If Thaw is found in this country the authorities have hope that he may be dragged back to New York state on extradition proceedings, although he is, in the eyes of the law, a mad man here and not guilty of murder in connection with the killing of White. A warrant charging him with conspiracy in connection with his escape is now outstanding against him, and it is claimed this would constitute a basis for extradition proceedings. Lawyers, on the other hand, affirm that Thaw is safe outside of the state regardless of what charge may be preferred against him here, as his status in New York is that of a mad man who could not be held accountable for his acts.

Mrs. Mary Copely Thaw, the fugitive's mother, who received a letter from Thaw yesterday intimating that he would appear soon at her summer home, Elmhurst, near Cresson, Pa., arranged to leave at once for her summer place to be ready to welcome him if he dared to appear there to fight against extradition.

Thaw Wants Money. Pittsburg, Aug. 18.—A telegraphic request was received here today from Harry K. Thaw asking that a large sum of money be sent to him at Coaticook, Quebec, where he was captured early today.

FIND I. W. W. GUILTY. Minot, N. D., Aug. 19.—Twenty-one defendants, including former Mayor Arthur Lesseuer and Street Commissioner Dewey Dorman, arrested during the recent riots resulting from street meetings conducted by Industrial Workers of the World, late last night were found guilty of blocking the streets.

Lesseuer and Dorman were fined \$25 and costs and the others were sentenced to ten days at hard labor and drew fines of \$20 and costs.

Game Postponed. St. Louis, Aug. 19.—(American.)—New York-St. Louis game postponed; rain.

Cardinals 5, Dodgers 2. Brooklyn, Aug. 19.—(National.)—First game: R. H. E. 5 9 2

Cincinnati 4, Boston 3. Batteries: Johnson and Kling; Rudolph, Dickson and Rariden.

Pirates Defeat Yankees. New York, Aug. 19.—(National.)—R. H. E. 5 14 0

Pittsburg 3, New York 6. Batteries: Crandall, Schupp and McLean, Hartley.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)